



Beyond the Looking Glass:

Performance Measures and Accountability in California Postsecondary Education



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What We'll Cover Today

- Statewide context for CPEC work on performance measures
- Some indicators in four broad performance areas
- Supplemental questions derived from performance indicators
- What we have learned



Statewide Context

1960 MP for Higher Education

- Broad access to postsecondary education for qualified students.
- Differentiated missions.
- Affordability.
- High quality.



2002 MP for Education: PK-12 to PSE

...develop and maintain a coherent system of first-rate schools, colleges, and universities that prepares all students for learning and successful transition to successive levels of education, the workplace, and society at large, and that is fully responsive to the changing needs of our state and our people.



Preparation for Success

Percent of SAT Takers & Average Scores, by Ethnicity, 2004-05

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Total 12 th Graders	31,276	9,568	32,727	50,672
Percent	57%	28%	20%	33%
Average Score	1,063	869	899	1,085

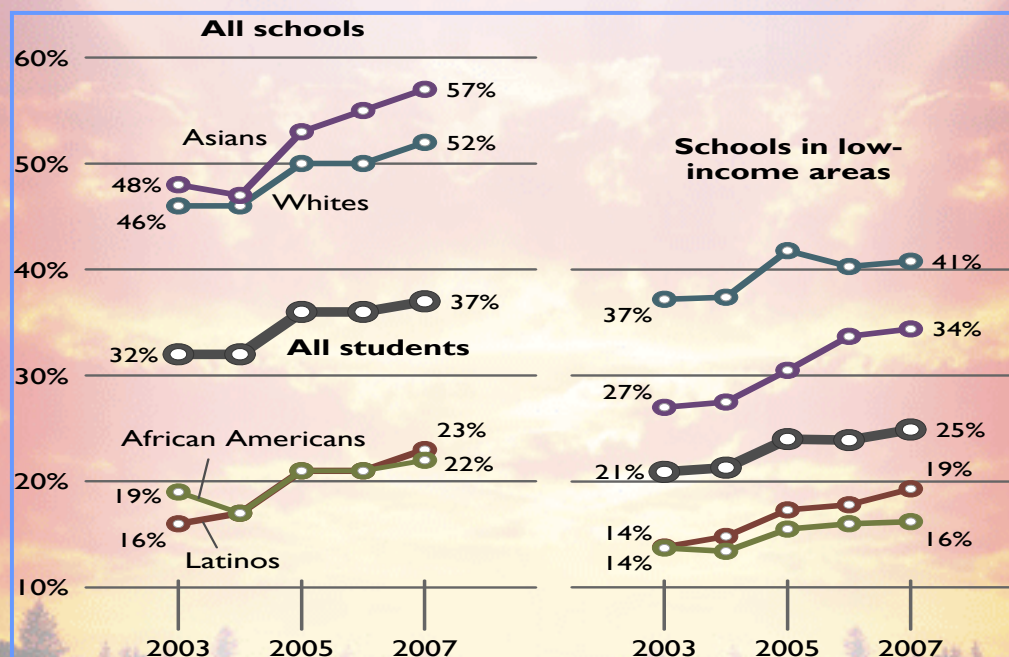
Number and Percent of 2005-06 HS Graduates Completing A-G Courses, by Ethnicity

	Asian	Black	Latino	Amer. Indian	White
Total HS Grads	22,930	6,460	31,764	666	55,571
Percent A-G	59.7%	25.5%	25.5%	23.5%	40.1%



Educational Opportunities are Not Equitable

Percent of 11th Graders Proficient or Advanced in CST Language Arts, by Ethnicity





Accessibility and Affordability

Good News and Bad News

Racial/Ethnic composition of undergrads close to parity in state but inequities continue.



Ethnic Parity of College Enrollment with State Population, Aged 18-24, 2002-2006

	Asian		Black		Latino		Amer. Indian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
UC	2.8	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2
CSU	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.1	1.0	1.4
CCC	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
State	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.4

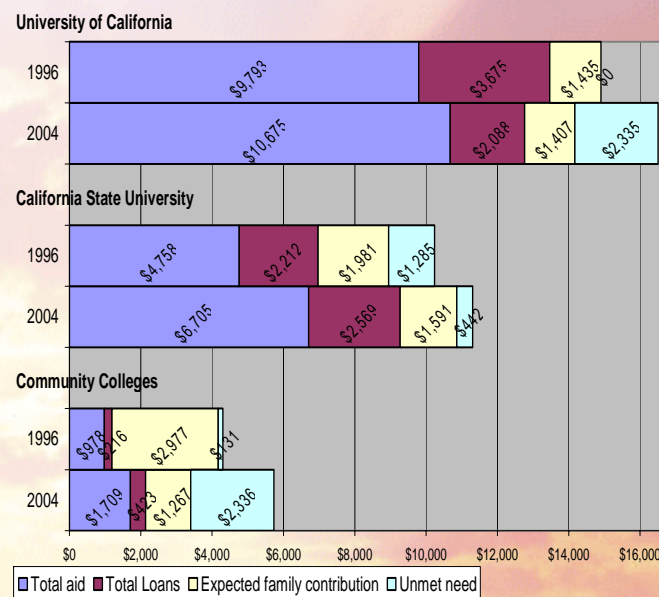


Costs of Attendance Continues to Increase

Financial Aid Increases Too – But Affordability Hard to Judge

- Tuition/Fees are only part of student costs.
- Housing, books & supplies, food, transportation costs are increasing too.
- Cost containment and efficiencies insufficient to relieve pressure to raise fees.
- Total student debt hard to determine from available data.

California Methods of Financing Postsecondary Education
Low-Income Students: 1996 vs. 2004



(Note: In 1996 Unmet need for UC is zero since the combination of aid, loans and expected family contributions add to more than the cost of a UC



Getting Through College

- CSU and UC are doing a respectable job graduating their students within five years, particularly FTF and upper division transfer students that take a full-time load.
 - ♦ Fewer students taking PT loads, though there is a higher PT enrollment at CSU.
 - ♦ Variation in persistence rates by family income levels in both CSU and UC.
 - ♦ Little variation by race/ethnicity in UC but lots of variation among CSU students.
- Too few CCC students earning certificate, associate degree, or transferring to CSU or UC.
 - ♦ More than half of Fall 2000 cohort left within 5 years without a degree, certificate, or transfer.



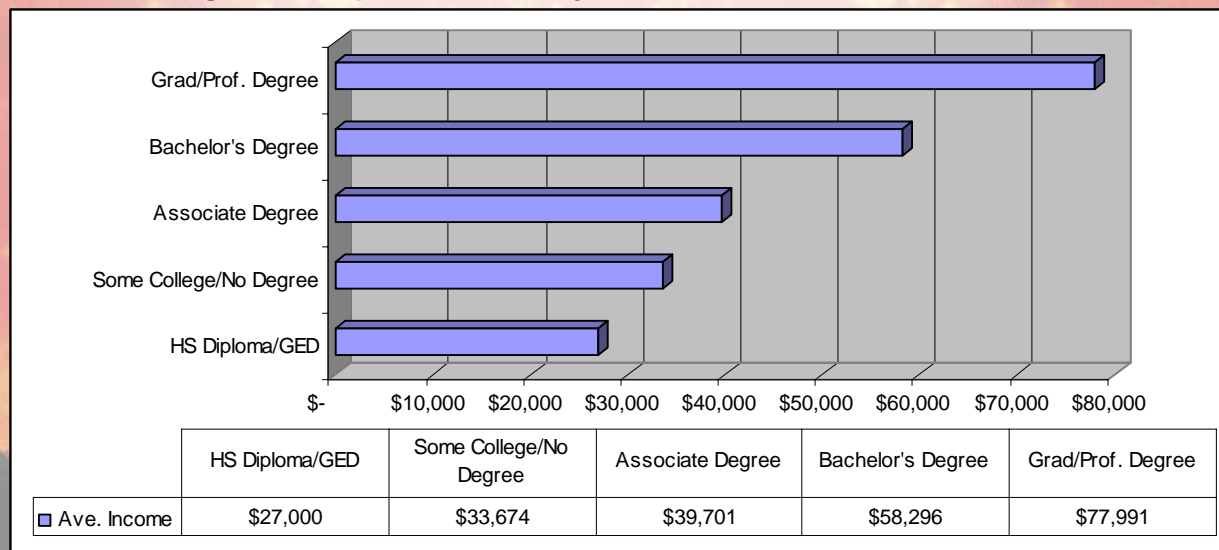


Public Benefits of Postsecondary Education

College attendance contributes to income growth and completing a degree increases the income benefit of college.



Average Per Capita Income by Educational Attainment Level, 2005





Higher Education Contributions to State

Economic, Civic, and Social Development

- More easily measured contributions include:
 - ♦ More than 100,000 bachelor's and advanced degrees awarded annually.
 - ♦ Efforts to better align degree production with employer needs in selected fields.
 - ♦ Better educated workforce than most other states but a narrowing advantage.
- Less easily measured contributions include:
 - ♦ Increased civic engagement of graduates
 - ♦ Voting and volunteer behavior of graduates.
 - ♦ Research stimulus to economic growth.
 - ♦ Philanthropic and charitable contributions.





What We Have Learned

- CPEC is well positioned to gather, analyze, and report data on postsecondary education outcomes.
 - ◆ It is limited in its ability to explain **why** certain outcomes occur.
- Postsecondary education has a critical role in providing sufficient numbers of qualified teachers, counselors, and administrators.
- Most performance indicators are affected by the choices that adult students make.
- CPEC must position itself to assist policymakers in thinking thoroughly about any accountability system they may wish to adopt.





Questions and Answers

